BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-ISASEL-To PARIS BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Tempest 18 . BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Stage STRUCK TAILOR

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-UNCLE TOM'S WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Number One ROUNDTHE CORNER-HEARTS AT FAULT-MILLER'S MAID. AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Alarming Sacri-FIGE-Pandy Miles's Boy. Evening-School for Scan-lal.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad way-Ethiopian Melodies by Curisty's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway, Ermiopias BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM, 495 Broadway-

BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-PANORAMA WHOLE WORLD, 377 and 379 Broadway—Afternoon and

JONES'S PANTISCOPE-APOLLO ROOMS.

New York, Thursday, April 27, 1834. The News.

We have given, 'n another place, a full account of the disastrons fire which occur:ed in Broadway on Tuesday night. Never, we believe, has the Fire Department of New York lost so many of its members at one time as it has on this occasion, and we trust that the fearful sacrifice of life which we have recorded will act as a terrible warning hereafter in the construction of buildings. That this melan-

choly loss of life was caused by the defective man-

ner in which the building was constructed, a glance

at the ruins will satisfy the most sceptical. The

number of dead is estimated at from eleven to four

teen, and the number of wounded at thirty. We give elsewhere further particulars relative to the trial of Mr. Ward, at Elizabethtown, Ky., for shooting Professor Butler. The respectability o the witnesses, the eminent ability of the counsel on both sides, and the high social position of the ac cused, the amiable character of Mr. Butler, and the tender sympathy evinced for his widow and ornhan child, have combined to render this trial one of the most interesting and exciting in our criminal annals. The case was brought to a close on Friday last. An immense throng gathered at the court house, not so much to see justice done, as to listen to the speeche

earliest convenience. Our despatches from Washington are interesting. but we have no room for a more extended reference to their contents.

of the lawyers. We have a full report of the evi-

dence on both sides, which we shall print at our

In the United States Senate, yesterday, a report adverse to paving Pennsylvania avenue with the Russ pavement was presented. A bill appropriating five thousand dollars to purchase the portraits of the first five Presidents, painted by Gilbert Stuar'; for the White House, was passed. Friday next was appointed for the consideration of adverse reports on private claims. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment to pay Governor Gorman, of Minnesota, eight dollars per day while investigating charges against Mr. Ramsey, his predecessor, elicited a warm debate; but without coming to a vote, after an executive session, the Senate ad journed.

In the House bills were introduced making an propriations for the Post Office service and to equal. ize the salaries of Judges of District Courts. Mr Bennett's land bill coming up, on the motion to recommit Mr. B. amplified on its merits, but without taking the question the House went into Committee Whole, when the interminable Nebraska question was discussed.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston vesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the run from Halifax in twenty-nine hours. Her mails will reach this city this morning. We give some additional intelligence brought by her under the telegraphic head. The America left Boston yesterday for Liverpool, with eighty-three passengers and over one hundred thousand dollars in specie.

Our letters from San Diego, published elsewhere, ontain information of the Lower California. The expedition by this time has probably dissolved, and the intrepid but unsuccessful Colonel, accompanied by a handful of friends, is now on the march for Texas, choosing to encounter the rapacions Indians and blood-thirsty Mexicans rather than throw himself on the tender mercies of his countrymen. The "New Republic" is among the things that are not, and it would seem that there are no terms of execration that may not be applied to an unsuccessful man. News from the city of Mexico to the 18th inst. is

received, bringing accounts of a fight between the forces of Santa Anna and Alvarez, in which the latter was routed. Great was the rejoicing, brilliant was the illumination, and solemn was the Te Deum, in the Halls of the Montezomas and therea. bouts thereupon-but the story is regarded as a ridiculous Mexican exaggeration. The passport system having been put in operation in Mexico, the passengers of the schooner Arata, fifty in number, not having the necessary documents, were seized near San Blas, heavily chained-as the report says-and taken to the capital. Of the party twelve were Americans and four Englishmen.

We have received our files of papers from Costa Rica to the 1st inst. Nothing new has transpired since the date of our last advices. An arrival at Philadelphia from Gonaives reports

that hostilities were about to be resumed by Faustin I. against the Dominicans.

Transactions in produce yesterday were rather limited, as dealers were disposed to await the receipt of private letters due by the Arabia. Cotton was firm, with fair sales at about jc. advance in some cases on Monday's quotations. Indian corn. being in light supply, advanced about two cents per bushel. Good to prime Genesee wheat, with a light supply, was held at \$2 30 a \$2 40 per bushel. Flour was but little affected by the news, except that, stocks being light, holders were firmer. There was very little flour or grain purchasing for export, although freights were lower. There was a good demand for deal freights from the British provinces to England, and two vessels were taken up, one for-

eign, at £6 10s., and the other American, at £7 10s The fifteenth annual exhibition of the school of the Mechanics' Institute was held at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening. The proficiency of the pupils was strikingly manifest.

In the Board of Education last evening, the President, who had previously intimated his intention of leaving shortly for Europe, was nominated a dele gate from the New York Board of Education to the educational exhibition of all nations to be held in London next month. The propriety of sending models of books, schoolhouses, &c., to this exhibit tion was mooted, and referred to a select committee

The trial of Dennis O'Connor for the murder of Michael Conroy, took place yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. A verdict of "mans aughter in the second degree" was rendered.

Delegates from the railroad companies between New York and Montgomery, Ala., mat in Philadel phia yesterday, to agree upon a plan for transporting the mails and passengers between those points. A jury recently rendere ! a verdict of fifteen thousand dollars damages against the Worcester Rail

road Corporation, at the suit of Mary E. Shaw, for injuries received. The National Scientific Society met at Washington yesterday, and, after choosing Professor Dana.

of Yale College, President, an lotherwise perfecting an organization, adjourned for the day. A violent gale visited the leg'on of Detroit of Tuesday evening, causing much damage. Several

vessels were seriously injured.

Progress of Inflicilty in the United States. The abuse which has been recently showered upon the trustees of Columbia College would

not perhaps be worth notice from the press, if the grounds of complaint alleged did not themselves call imperatively for comment. In the fulfilment of the duties of their office, the trustees have just elected a professor of chemistry in the room of the late Professor Renwick. There were two candidates for the post; the gentleman who received the appointment, and a Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, an alumnus of the College. It was natural to expect that Dr. Gibbs' friends would feel somewhat annoved at his defeat; though perhaps they would have consulted their friend's dignity and his interests better by submitting quietly to the misfortune. Instead of anything so prudent or so becoming, a crew of partisans of the worsted candidate have fallen tooth and nail on the College, on the trustees, and on all concerned in the election. and revenged their bitter disappointment in language both unclassical and impolite. All this perhaps, as we said, would hardly have been worth noticing-unless it were as a fresh evidence of the fact that scholars like other men are not proof against rebuffs-had it not been for one of the arguments advanced on the side of the vanquished candidate. His friends tell us that he is a Unitarian, and that it was on this ground that the trustees refused to appoint him to a post for which he was otherwise eminently qualified. His partisans further allege that the College charter forbids the enactment of any by-law or ordinance "excluding any person from any of the degrees, immunities or privileges of the college on account of his peculiar tenets in matters of religion"; and that the whole tenor of the laws of the institution are framed on a basis of universal toleration. Weaving these two propositions together in a syllogistic form. with more skill than candor or honesty, Dr. Gibbs' friends charge upon the trustees an infraction of the charter of the College, and a gross act of intolerance.

Of course it would suffice for the present to reply that until some evidence is adduced to show the truth of the assumed grounds on which the accusation rests, it amounts to nothing. The public has no reason whatever to believe that Dr. Gibbs' defeat was due to his Unitarianism, beyond the bare assertion of a few spiteful supporters of his. And it will be time enough for the College to take up the cudgels when the charge is made in a more tangi-

ble shape, and with a more substantial basis. But if it were true, as Dr. Gibbs' friends assert, that the trustees of Columbia College had refused to appoint him solely because he was a Unitarian, the former would still need to establish some material points before they could arraign the Board successfully either on a charge of infraction of the law, or on an indictment for intolerance. It would, for instance, be necessary to furnish at least some presumptive evidence to show that the charter can be read in so latitudinarian a sense as to include infidels among those who were to participate in its privileges and immunities. We can easily understand how the framers of the charter under George II. desired to admit all the various Christian sects-Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, &c .- into the college they founded; but we should like to see some very unequivocal declaration of their intentions before we construed them as extending the same favors to infidels, pagans, atheists or deists. If Dr. Gibbs' friends could discover any such declaration, their charge of illegality would rest on a better foundation than now supports it.

Another point which they must establish before than can induce us to listen to their tirades is that a rejection of Dr. Gibbs on account of his nitarianism would have been in itself an in tolerant act. This, we apprehend, will be found a matter of some difficulty. If Dr. Gibbs had been rejected because he was a Methodist or an Episcopalian, or a Baptist or even a Roman Catholic, the act would obviously have been intolerant : but there is a wide difference between these sects and the Unitarians-so wide in truth. that we can only explain the sympathy felt for Dr. Gibbs in many quarters, on the hypothesis that the character of Unitarianism is very imperfectly understood among us.

In plain English, a Unitarian is one who does not believe in the Trinity, in the divinity of Christ, in the inspired character of the Bible-a species of infidel known by the generic name of Deist, as believing in one God, and thus opposcotto Atheists who believe in no God at all. The most eminent Unitarian of past ages was probably Voltaire, who may be said to have laid the foundation of Unitarian doctrine in his philosophical works. All Unitarians have not carried out their doctrines as consistently as Voltaire : most of them have lacked the wit and the learning which rendered his blasphemies popular for a time. But none of our modern Unitarians differ materially from the sage of Ferney in their doctrines. They believe in one God or creative power; think the Bible an excellent work, inferior to Shakspeare, but decidedly better than Plato; and class Moses, Christ, and St. Paul among the eminent men of antiquity. In this State they are of recent growth. For twenty-five years or more, they have flourished at Boston and in New England. Most of the literary men have become Unitarians; many of the clergymen have adopted that faith; and doubters generally, shrinking from the stigma attached to the name of deist or infidel, have cloaked their unbelief under the disingenuous robe of Unitarianism. The church to which Mr. Gibbs belongs has been notoriously the receptacle for New England infidelity for

a quarter of a century. Now when a gentleman presents himself as a candidate for a professorship at one of our first collegiate institutions, and openly avows this form of unbelief, the responsibility thereby imposed upon the trastees is no light burthen It is clear that no position in life gives a man such favorable opportunities for proselytizing as a professor's chair. It is bvious that the class of proselytes he will make will be precisely the most influential class in the country: young men of good family, liberal education, and generally with good abilities, whose future is in a word the future of these United States. The question therefore which under such circumstances trustees would be bound to decide would be whether or no they ought by any act of theirs to favor the spread of Unitarianism over this continent. It is hardly, in a strict sense, a question of religious opinions. A man may be a conscientious infidel, and yet, as many have done, object strenuously to the spread of infidelity among his countrymen. So an individual may respect and esteem a Unitarian without absolutely liking to give him a chance of converting his children and friends. And so, the trustees of a and a Unitarian, are not pecessarily intolerant because they decline to place in the hands of the latter a power for mischief which may hereafter make the bulk of the American people infidels.

It is absurd at the present day to quarrel about creeds. Enlightened men can differ in every essential particular in their religious be lief without being the worse friends on that account. But it is palpable that, at present, the vast majority of the people of the United States believe not only that Christianity is the best and safest of all religions, but that no other religion can secure either peace on earth or happiness in heaven. With this belief, they are undoubtedly entitled by all fair and moderate means to prevent the overthrow of Christianity; and when they see a glaring attempt made to engraft infidelity on our collegiate institutions, they are fully justified in frustrating it, and preserving to their children the faith on which they have themselves so implicitly relied.

On whatever motives it was based, the rejection of Dr. Gibbs will always be ascribed to his Unitarianism. As such it will take rank as an important event in the history of infidelity in this country. We bear no ill will to Dr. Gibbs but we trust that his rejection may be the first of a series of checks under which the progress of infidelity in this State at least may be arrested for a time.

The Disaster in Broadway-More Fruits o

If anything will rouse the people of New York, the sight of el mangled corpses of firemen dug out of the ruins of Tuesday's fire must have induced those to think who have never thought before. So horrible a death, encountered in the discharge of one of the most arduous and noble duties that devolve upon man, cannot be contemplated with indifference by any. And if ever there was a proper and fit occasion for stern resolves and indignant rebellion against the system under which we live, it is now when we see clear as noonday, that the deaths of these men might have been averted by proper muni-

The firemen who were killed and their comrades now groaning on a sick bed, would have been as hale and hearty young fellows as could be met in a day's walk if the government of New York had done its duty. Its victims they are; they and those who have gone before them, like those who will follow after, were sacrificed to the spirit of mob law in force in New York. In any other city, the walls which fell and crushed Keyser, McNulty, Diegan, and McKay could not have fallen; nor the floors given way under which so many other brave fell ws were mangled. In London, Paris, and other civilized cities, such disasters as that of Tuesday are foreseen and guarded against: walls of high houses are required to be so thick that they cannot fall in or out, and floors are built with sufficient solidity to sustain ordinary weights. There, as well as here, architects would economise at the expense of human life: but the laws interfere, and such a house as stood at No. 231 Broadway could not be built. The police would not allow a foot of such a wall to be raised or such a floor to be laid. Here, we have no laws that could secure us from such accidents; and when we see how the laws we have are executed, it is almost futile to demand fresh legislation. The awful catastrophe recorded in another column is only another fruit of the thorough demoralization which socialism, rampant license, and grogshop politics

have wrought in New York. There are those who, in view of the murders of Tuesday, call for some provision against the placing of safes in upper stories. Others suggest that the firemen should offer no assistance to a house where such accidents can occur. These remedies are of no use whatever. People will place safes in their offices if they please, in spite of ordinances to the contrary; and though it would undoubtedly be better that such objects should be stored in the cellar, men will not place them out of their own keeping if they can possibly avoid it. As to telling the firemen not to render assistance to a house, because the effort would be attended with risk, no one who knows the New York firemen would ever think of such a thing. Warnings would

only stimulate their reckless daring. If we want to hear no more of firemen being crushed to death at fires, we must build our houses better and more solidly. A house five stories high must be so constructed that the inside may be burnt without the shell caving in ; and that the fall of one story will not necessarily

precipitate all the stories beneath to the earth. Even this law will be of no use unless the whole system of our city government is altered. To effect any serviceable reform we must begin at the root of the evil. We must first divest the people of all the authority they now possess in the way of electing subordinate executive officers. That we must place in the hands of the Mayor, who, with the slightest care on the part of the people, may always be a zealous energetic man. On him will then rest a double responsibility-first that of appointing efficient officers under him, and second that of seeing that the laws are executed. For, to us New Yorkers, it is a matter of far more importance to see that the laws we have are obeyed, than to enact fresh ones. Hitherto, our municipal statute book has been a dead letter; any one who chose might break any law he chose with perfect impunity. This state of things has grown out of the mob-law condition under which we have been living for the last twenty years. Bad men-have engrafted upon our institutions socialist branches, called from abroad, or rather kicked out of every other civilized country on earth. These socialist theories taught that all power was and ought to be in the people; and as in all countries when "the people" are called for, no one answers but the rabble; all power in New York has been vested for nearly twenty years in the rabble. This rabble, being impatient of all legal restraint, has managed, by controlling all our elections, to defeat all our laws; and thus we now present to the eyes of the whole world a picture of unexampled anarchy. If we want to prevent the destruction of life at fires, or any other of the nuisances under which we now suffer, this is the only way to set about the work.

M. Soule's Triumphal Progress in Spain. A ray of sunshine has fallen upon the gloomy prospects of Mr. Pierce's administration, in the shape of flattering news from Madrid. The Spanish government, says the telegraph, has made prompt reparation for the Black Warrior outrage. Before the government organ throws itself into one of those ecstacies into which the smallest piece of good luck now usually plunges it, we should like to know, in round figures, how many adult men and women in this country are expected to believe anything of the kind. Will the Cabinet be satisfied if one college, having to choose between a Christian I hundred men, of sane mind, admit that they

place reliance in the telegraphic announcement? Or could it make shift with fifty? Would it be inconsclable if only ten believers could be found? We hope not, for in the present condition of the public mind, we doubt whether the number of those whose credulity will at once accept the telegraphic n ws as gospel, would much exceed that of the righteous men in Sodom. It is quite easy to manufacture three lines of news in such a place as Spain, and send them on special to appear in the columns of the associated press of New York. Our Minister to Spain understands the business He must have had something to do with news papers in the course of his trouble! life; for a better adept at the art of writing letters for the press, and producing impressions on the public mind through the agency of newspapers we know not. It may be fairly taken for granted that all the Madrid correspondents of the British journals are welcome at M. Soulé's table, and as they musufacture all the Spanish news that ever sees the light, that M. Soulé himself manages all that portion which refers to his own embassy. News from Spain with regard to the Black Warrior outrage is almost certain to come from the American embassy

Now, if we take into consideration the character, past history and future prospects of our Minister to Madrid, it will appear in the highest degree improbable that he has obtained reparation for the Black Warrior outrage, though quite likely that he is anxious that we should believe he has. M. Soulé's political career in this country has been a series of accidents. He was smuggled into the Senate partly by accident and partly by mistake: afterwards smuggled into our foreign diplomatic corps partly by ruse and partly by accident. The whole country knows him to be an emptyheaded, vain, unprincipled Frenchman; and under no combination of circumstances is there the slightest possibility of his ever attaining any sort of political position again. The last we heard of him was that he was rendering himself conspicuous by his attentions to the shameless Queen of Spain. Taking all these considerations into view, and giving him credit for the personal shrewdness he has displayed on one or two occasions, it seems quite as probable that he would turn the Black Warrior outrage to account for his own interests as for those of the country. He has nothing personally to gain by asserting American rights, his personal sympathies even being foreign; while a settlement of the difficulty on terms advantageous to Spain would secure him personal friends, and advance his cause with the Queen. We want some further evidence before we can believe that Spain has made the reparation we require

Marine Affairs.

LAUNCE.-Mr. Edward F. Williams will launch from his ard, at Greenpoint, this morning at nine o'clock, a schooner of 280 tons burthen, of the following dimen ions:-100 feet keel; 28 feet beam; and 9 feet 6 inches hold. She will be named the F. Nickerson, and is own ed by Pollner & Lotter, and intended for the Southern

PRESENTATION OF A SHIVER SPEAKING TRUMPET.—The pas engers of the bark Oregon, which sailed from this port for Melbourne, Australia, in March last, on their arrival at their port of destination, after a short and pleasant run, presented Capt. Higgins, commander, with a beautifully chased silver speaking trumpet, as a token of the appreciation by the donors of his skill as a navigator and his conduct as a gentleman. The trumpet bears the following inscription:—

Presented by the Passengers on board the Bark Oregon, On her voyage to Melbourne, Australia, 1853,

On her veyage to metadura, datas, and the Cartain Thomas E. Huidins, of in testimony of their high regard and admiration of his skill as a navigator.

The Sur Oswego, Capt. Williams, which sailed from this port for New Orleans on Tuesday evening, returned vesterday. When off the Hook, a seaman named Robert Hamilton, being intoxicated, drew a sheath-knife and stabbed Capt. Williams in the back, under the left shoulder. He was immediately put in irons and confined in a der. He was immediately put in irons and confined in a state room. The captain then put back to get the advice of a physician, and came up to the city in the steamboat Union, but is not dangerously injured. The vessel n the meantime has anchored off Staten Island.

City Intelligence.

REMOVAL OF WASHINGTON MARKET .- The Committee on Markets, composed of Councilmen Clifton, Cooper, Young, Reed, and Wainwright, held an adjourned meeting yes terday in the City Hall, to hear parties interested in the removal of Washington Market to some locality in the ricinity of Gansevoort street. The chairman said that the committee had in its possession numerous petitions against, some in favor of the removal of the market to Fourteenth street, to Gausevoort street, and one to the foot of Spring street. The grounds urged in favor of the removal, (according to these petitions,) are, that a market in the upper part of the city was absolutely required-consumers were more numerous there—and Washington market, as it now stands, is too crowded a thoroughfare and too dangerous for foot passengers. The reasons urged against the removal of the market were, first, that it is a long standing and well established business locality; that it has been increasing for years, and therefore ought not to be removed. Second that it is necessary for the accommodation of the Third and Fifth wards. Third, that the location is adapted for market purposes, and business men are satisfied with the locality. Fourth, that it has great facilities for removing and transporting goods. Fifth, that its removal to Fourteenth street would be objected to by citizens occupying private residences there. Each, that the rights of occupants are infringed by its removal; and seventh, that serious evils would result to the inhabitants of the Third and Fifth wards from such removal. One or two gentlemen spoke both for and against the removal of Washington Market, but the committee, without concluding the matter under its consideration, were oblige to adjourn at 4 o'clock, at which hour the Board of Councilmen were to meet.

A HOURE STRUCK BY LEGENING.—It must be recollected by many that during Tuesday night, or more properly the committee had in its possession numerous petitions

which hour the Board of Councilmen were to meet.

A House Struck by Lightning.—It must be recollected by many that during Tuesday night, or, more properly speaking, on Wednesday morning, a thunder storm burst over our city, and that a peal of thunder awoke many from their slumbers. The residence of Mr. Patrick Brennan, situated at the corner of Eighty-fourth street and Bloomingdale road, was struck by the lightning, and miraculous to relate, the fluid but merely stunned Mr. Erennan and family, leaving them stupified for a short time. Every glass in the building was shattered. It then passed from the house, splitting two large trees; running therefrom to a well, breaking up the platform, and evidently passed down the well into the earth. We were visited by a similar storm last evening, about six o'clock, but did not hear of any fatal result.

The Velebran Corps of 1812—A meeting of the Veteran

o'clock, but did not hear of any fatal result.

The Veheran Corps or 1812—A meeting of the Veteran Corps was held at headquarters, 64 Lispenard street, last night—A. W. Jones, Major commanding; A. Dalley, Jr., Adjutant. A communication was received from the directors of the Cypress Hills Cemetery, donating two lots of ground for burial purposes. No action was taken upon the communication. An invitation was received from the Crystal Palace Association, requesting them to join in the approaching procession and ceremonics. The invitation was accepted, and the meeting adjourned.

The Mechanics' Institute School—Interesting Emissions.

invitation was accepted, and the meeting adjourned.

The Mechanics' Institute School—Interesting Exhibition.—The fifteenth annual exhibition of the popils of the above school was held at the Broadway Tabernace last eveling. It was a most interesting display, not only on account of the proficiency shown by the pupils, their appearance, and numbers, but also from the fact that the building was crowded in every part. The ladies, robed in white, occupied the gallery to the right of the organ, whilst the male pupils were seated on the left. About sixty students of either sex took part in the exhibition, and reflected great credit on their teachers in almost every branch of primary school education—singing, music, recitation, composition, &c. At the conclusion of the exhibition, a number of handsome premiums were presented to the pupils by Benson J. Lossing, Esq., and parents, children, directors, teachers, and spectators, went home highly satisfied.

MASONIC PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday evening the mem-

home highly satisfied.

Masonic Priservation.—On Tuesday evening the members of New York Lodge, U. D., F. A. M., by their senior member, C. W. Taylor, Esq., presented to John H. Mitchell, P. M., of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227, with a beautiful testimenial of their respect for him as a man and a Mason, and as a slight return for his valuable assistance in the work of New York Lodge. Previous to the presentation, the officers and a number of the brothers of both lodges direct together at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Furn.—Abunt logicals vasteriay afternoon a fire broke

the omeers and number of the brothers of both lodges dired together at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Fire—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a stable in the rear of 140 East Thirty-eighth street, which, with its contents, was entirely destroyed.

Remotes Exire.—The bark Nacoochee, from Madelra, arrived yesterday morning, brings 158 passengers, who are religious exiles, bound to the colony in Illinois, already established there. They have changed from Romanism to the Fresbyterian religion, and, as a consequence, have been obliged to leave the country for a more free privilege of practising their new religious principles.

RUN OVER BY A CAPRIAGE.—We learn that a son of Mr. Atwill, United States inspector, a bright little boy, about ten years of age, was run over in Bleecker street by a hackney coach, a few days ago, and very narrowly escaped death. The wheels of the coach passed over his breast and arms. We are glad to be able to state that the little sufferer is now in a fair way to recover.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

Movements of the Allied Porces.

PROPERTY OF THE BRITISH MINISTER SEIZED.

Threatened Attack on Sebastopol

OPENING OF THE PORTS OF JAPAN.

THE LATEST FROM WASHINGTON. PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Reported Battle in Mexico.

THE HAYTIENS AND DOMINICANS AT WAR. &c., &c., &c.

Arrival of the Arabia at Boston.

Bosros, April 26, 1854. The steamship Arabia reached her dock at East Boston t 4 o'clock this afternoon, making the run from Halifa in 29 hours.

vening steamboat train, due in New York early to-mor row morning.

There is but little news in the English journals, addl-

The mail bags for the South were forwarded by the

tional to the Halifax despatch.

THE WAR IN EUROPE, ETC.

The following is among the latest telegraphed from 

Janina, in Albania, is confirmed. The Greek commander, Grivas, was retreating.

Grivas, was retreating.

The relations between Austria and Russia were daily becoming more distant.

It was thought that Austria had proposed to Prussia a German ultimatum, demanding the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by Russia.

Advices from Odessa of April 0, state that Omer Facha has received instructions from Constantinople to undertake no important operations until the arrival of the alled force.

The English and French declarations of war were read to the troops at Kalefat on the 6th, and received with tremendous applause.

Accounts from Varna to April 1, state that the British squadron having landed the Turkish troops, proceeded in the direction of Sebastonol.

the direction of Sebastopol.

A large number of the English troops at Malta had sailed in steamers for Constantinople.

the direction of Sebastopol.

A large number of the English troops at Malta had sailed in steemers for Constantinople.

A despatch from Malta of April 9, says that it was reported at Constantinople that the Russians had been driven across the Banube.

Accounts from Copenhagen state that the Danish Minister of War had resigned, and that the naval armaments were on a larger scale than neutrality seems to require.

The London Times says:—"We fear there is no doubt of the fact that the Emperor of Russia has seized the properly of Sir H. Seymour, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg."

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that the Turks charge that the reason Mustapha Pacha was colliged to evacuate the Dobrudscha was the failure of the promised aid of the Anglo-French fleets, and adds that the reputation of the Turkish General has suffered less in the matter than has that of the allies.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE JAPANESE.

The China Mail says that they do not doubt the accuracy of the opening of the ports of Japan. The Japanese officials stated that all the ports might at once be considered open for supplies of wood and water, and for refitting; but that a year must clapse before any treaty or privileges of trade could come into operation.

NO PROVISION FOR PRIVATE CLAIMS IN THE MEXI-

CAN TREATY—WILL THE HOUSE VOTE THE MONEY WASHINGTON, April 26, 1854. makes no provision for the settlement of claims of American citizens against Mexico, all that portion of it

having been struck out long ago.

A difficulty is anticipated in the event of Santa Anna's accepting the treaty-which, by the way, it is certain he will—that the House of Representatives may refuse to appropriate the ten millions. It certainly will not be

circumstances connected with the negotiations, and the

publication of all the correspondence. THE GADSDEN TREATY-NEW VICE CONSUL FROM ROME. The Washington Union says the Gadsden treaty, ratified by the Scnate, arranges the Mesilla Valley difficulty, provides an eligible route for a railroad, abrogates the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and recognizes the interoceanic transit granted in 1853, over Tehuantepro ; for all of which \$10,000,000 is to be paid The Union intimates that the treaty will lead to a speedy

restoration of amicable relations between our government and Mexico.

The President recognizes Geo. Allen as Vice Consul for the Pontifical States at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Scientific Society commenced to-day, at the Smithsonian Institution, Prof. Dans, of Yale College presiding, Prof. Lawrence Smith, Secretary; Prof. Lovering, of Cambridge, Permanent Secretary. nent Fecretary. There are present a large number of scientific gentlemen embracing some of the most eminent in the country.

The meeting to-day was exclusively for the transaction of preliminary business. The session promises to be ex-tremely interesting and beneficial to science.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1854.

PETITIONS AGAINST THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Messrs. SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Y., and SUMNER, (free soil) of Mass., presented remonstrances against the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

PAUISG PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Mr. NORRIS, (dem.) of N. H., from the District of Columbia Committee, reported adversely on the petitions for paving Pennsylvania avenue with the Russ pavement. PORTRAINS OF THE FIVE FIRST FREEDENTS FOR THE WHITE MOUSE.

Mr. Pearce, (whig) of Md., reported a bill appropriating five thousand dollars to purchase the portraits of the five first Presidents of the United States, painted by glaced in the President's mansion. After a few remarks from Messrs. Pearce and Hamlin, the bill was passed.

bill was passed.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.
On motion of Mr. Fish, (whig) of N. Y., Friday next was fixed for the consideration of adverse reports on private claims. Agreed to. The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

was then taken up.

Mr. SEMANTIAN, (dem.) of Ark., moved an amendment, that the President be authorized to change the locations of my Indian superintendencies.

Mr. STUART, (dem.) of Mich., moved to add the offices of Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Minnesota be separated.

After a long debate, Mr. Stuart's amendment was rejected.

After a long debate, Mr. Stuart's amenument was rejected.

The original amendment was amended by adding, that the President may separate the two offices in Minnesota, in which case the Governor's salary shall be twenty-five hundred dellars, and then adopted. Many other amendments adding appropriations to carry out treaties lately made with the Apaches, Camanches, and other southwestern Indians, were adopted.

Mr. SERASTIAN offered an amendment, to pay Governor Gorman eight dollars per day while acting as Commissioner to investigate the charges against the late Governor Ramsey.

stoner to investigate to fill, earne-tly opposed the amendment, Mesers. Cooper and Sebastian supported it, and Mesers. Hunter and Chase opposed it.

The amendment was rejected—ayes, 3; noes not

counted.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, April 26, 1854.

Appropriations for the post office department.

Mr. Houseos, (dem.) of Ala., reported a bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department service for the next fiscal year.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

of the Union.

ALARIES OF U. S. DESTRICT JUDGES.

Mr. PARKER, (whig) of Ind., reported a bill to equalize the salaries of United States District Judges.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

LAND FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES, ETC.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to re-commit Mr. Bennett's bill equalizing grants of land to the several States for educational and internal improvement purposes.

Mr. Bennett briefly explained the bill, insisting on the right of the old States to enjoy the benefits of the public lands in common with the new. Without taking the question, the House went into committee on

lands in common with the new. Without taking the question, the House went into committee on The DEFICIENCY RILL.

Mr. HARRIS, (dem.,) of Miss., resumed his remarks from Monday, opposing the Nebraska bill on legal grounds.

Mr. HARRIS, (whig) of Pa., said the proposition to repeal the Missouri compromise is of recent origin. Like a mushroom it had sprung into existence, and undergone mere changes than the moon. It would have fallen stillborn had it not received the countenance of the President. He declared his willingness to abide by the compromise of 1850 in all list original propositions, but without such interpolations as is proposed in the Nebraska bill, which he at length opposed.

Mr. TAYLOR, (whig) of Ohio, said, instead of progressing with the business of the country, the hands of Congress are tied by the Nebraska bill, which was not introduced by the whig party, but by the administration, to retrieve its fallen fortunes. In proof of this he referred to the Washington Union and to the remarks of Mr. Smith, of Virginia: that he believed it to be an administration measure and that all good democrats would support it. If you, he said, repeal the Missouri compromise you will set a procedent by which all other compromises will be repealed, and thus leave such action to a numerical majority, not to the patriotism and good sense of the country. He was for standing on the compromise of 1850. He believed the bill will never become a law with the clause repealing the Missouri compromise in it. After having given his reasons at length against the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Late and Important from Mexico. ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN S. ALVAREZ, ETC.

NEW ORIEANS, April 25, 1854. The steamship Texas, from Vera Cruz, has arrived at this port, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the

A great engagement had taken place between Santa

Anna and Alvarez, in which the latter was routed. The victory of Santa Anna was celebrated at the capital with great rejoicing. A general illumination took place. Other accounts state that the victory is a ridiculous exag-

geration.

It is reported that the fifty-one persons recently arrested in the schooner Arata, near San Blas, for landing without passports, had been carried, heavily chained, to the capital. Among the prisoners were twenty native Americans, twelve adopted citizens, and four English-

ten. The bark Grapeshot is still below this city; her desti

The cark trapesnot is still below this city; her desti-nation is a mystery.

The steamship Empire City leaves here to-morrow for Havana and New York.

The Black Warrior, for the same ports, sailed from Mobile to-day.

The Arabia's news was received here at four o'clock this afternoon.

From Philadelphia.

From Philadelphia.

THE HAYTIANS AND DOWNICANS AT WAR—RAIL—ROAD CONVENTION.

PRILADELPHIA April 26, 1854.

The brig Whitaker, Handy, from Gonaives, arrived here-to-day, and the captain reports that hostilities were about to be resumed by the Emperor of Hayti against the Dominicans.

A meeting was held here yesterday, of delegates from railroad companies from New York to Montgomery, Alapreparatory to a convention to be held a month hence in Washington, the object being harmony and union of action relative to the transportation of the mails and passengers.

Violent Gale-Marine Disasters

This section of country was visited yesterday afternoon with the severest storm of wind and rain that has been experienced before for several years, and considerable damage was sustained by vessels in the river.

The schooner Cleander, lying about a mile above the city, was dismasted. The bark Canada, at the mouth of the river, was driven ashore on Fighting Island. The new steamer Illinois broke loose and was driven ashore on the Canada side of the river.

From Boston.
EXEMPLARY DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILBOAD COM-PANY—DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA.

Boston, April 26, 1854.

In the suit of Mary E. Shaw against the Worceste

In the suit of Mary E. Shaw against the Worcester Railroad corporation, for injuries received by an accidentation that read, the jury to-day rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, fixing the damages at \$15,000.

The royal mail steamship America, Cap\*, Lang, sailed at noon to-day, with 86 passengers for Liverpool and 13 for Halifax. Amongst the former is H. B. Northrup, of New York, bearer of despatches to London. She takes out \$106,500 in specie. Ental Callisian on the Ohio

Fatal Collision on the Ohio.

SINKING OF A STEAMER—THREE LIVES LOST.

LOUISVILLE, April 28, 1854.

The steamer Tribune ran into the steamer John.

McFadden, eight miles below here to-day, and the lattersunk. Three lives were lost.

The propeller Forest Queen and steamer Globe arrived here last night from Buffalo. They report a good deal or ice in the Straits, and it is supposed that salling vessels will find it impossible to get through under a week or tendays, with favorable weather. From the South.

Ballmora, April 26, 1854.

The loss of the brig John Williams on Aransas bar, with a large cargo of government supplies, is confirmed.

Ex-President Fillmore left Savannah on Tuesday for Charleston.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANAH, April 25, 1854.

The steamship Augusta has arrived here in lifty-eight hours from New York.

Markets.

New Orleans, April 25, 1854.

Our cotton market has been somewhat easier to-day.
Sales 9,000 bales. Flour is dull, at \$6 75 for Ohio. Cornsells at 58c. Lard is firm, at 9 ¼c. a 9 ¼c.

New ORLEANS, April 26—Noon.
Cotton has advanced %c. under the influence of the Asia news. Sales the morning 5,000 bales, at 8% a 8%c. for middling. The decrease in the receipts at all the Southern ports is now 503,500 bales.

The Japan Expedition.

OUR LOO CHOO CORRESPONDENCE.

LOO CHOO ISLANDS.

I will give you a little information about the moveents of the Japan squadron. We are all at these slands at anchor, with the exception of two. As soon as the Plymouth and Saratoga arrive we shall proceed to Japan. The steam frigates Mississippi, the flar ship of Commodore Perry, the Powhatan and Susquehanna, the frigate Macedonia, and sloop of war Vandalia, the store ships Laxington, Supply and Southampton, are all here. At 2 P. M. we received orders, and prepare for sea on Monday, the 20th inst. The matives are friendly, and only for one thing we should get along very well-that is, the mandarins, whom the Emperor employs asspies all over the island, keep a close watch upon us. When any of us go to the market where the Japanese congregate, they run away, and the mandarins place themselves directly in front of us, to see if we touch or give them any money. They don't know the value of

silver or gold; the only money they take is Chines

On Tuesdayevening Mr Schelle entertained about two hundred of the hardshells at his residence. The occasion of this gathering was the presence of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinsans in the city. The democratic hardshell General Committee, everwhich Mr. Shell presides, were invited, and with scauce a single exception were present. Of others also present we can name Greene C. Bronson, James E. Cooley, Judge Beardsley, Judge Boaworth, of our Superior Court; Charles O'Conor, Abraham T. Hillyer, Col. Quinn, of Gs.; W. C. H. Wardell, Gen. Ward, D. B. Taylor, Col. Cuctis, Major Joseph Cornell, &c. After partaking of the repast, which was bountifully provided, speeches and sertiments were given by Messrs. Dickinson, Bronson, Cooley, Beardeley and others.

given by Messers. Dickinson, Species and semical varieties of there.

Poster, Uties: S. N. Talcott, Albany: E. Allen, Mes. H. Rogers, Ky. P. H. Perry, San Francisco; Geo. McHenry, Baltimore: W. Lawler, Philadelphia, John R. Honen, Baltimore J. R. Raymond, Beston, C. C. Alon, Newlay, Dr. L. C. Perry, Botton Chapter, C. C. Alon, Newlay, Dr. L. C. Perry, S. P. Botton, C. C. Alon, Newlay, Dr. L. C. Perry, S. P. L. C. Perry, S. P. L. C. Perry, S. C. J. C. Perry, N. C. J. H. Shaw, Albany; L. Marthand, Montreal: J. O. French, New Haven, W. R. Perry, S. Geo. W. Downer, Philadelphia, J. Watson, Boston, arrived yesterlay at the Treecott, J. Watson, Boston, arrived westerlay at the Treecott, J. Watson, Boston, arrived westerlay at the Treecott, J. Watson, Boston, Prof. H. King, St. Louis; A. Doubleday, U. S. A., were among the arrivels westerday at the Metropolitian Hotel.

D. Frink, G. Kennedy, California; D. Peck, Albany, J. Plumer, St. Charles; M. Van Wagner, Poughkeepsie; J. R. Brown, Boston: S. Howland and family, Auburn; R. L. Bowlan, Louisville; L. A. Bigelow, Boston; G. Howe, Baltimore, arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

more, arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

ARRIVALS.

From Charleston, in steamship James Adger—Miss Keongh, Miss Cadwell, two Misses Moreis and servant, Miss A Reese, Miss E M Dowton. Miss Frincile, B Fringle and Indy. TS Buxton and lady. JE Barithaw and lady. S. Barritt and lady Mrs Marston, G Silvbee and lady, Mrs Saltonstall, Mrs Crocker, Mrs Morris, J Majum and lady, Mrs A G Park, Mrs Feng Asee, Rev C J Bowen, H Wilson, I Pujol. G Harvey, F Robbins, W H Betts, C F Hammond, G W Hammond, P W Porter, T Hind, T S Kennedy, I. S. Littlejchn, J G Gray, A V Strut. Dr D S Hall, M Taylor, W H Hudson, Master Mills. H B Plant, O Chaffee, W S Uollins, J Lawton, F Hallock, G Tash, and 110 in the steerage.

W'S Uollins, J. Lawton, F. Hallock, G. Tash, and HU in the steerage.

From Savannah, in the steamship Knoxville—Mrs Fink Mrs Bemming, Miss Bemming, Mr H. Brenner, Master Brenner, R. K. Hunt, Master Hunt, E. L. Hines, W. H. Church, Mrs Burns, Mrs Bruax, Mrs Fratt, Miss Fratt, Mrs Bratt, D. Hoyt, Dr J. H. Goutant, H. Starr, S. E. Westeckt, J. B. Taylor, L. Hoyt, Dr J. H. Raad and Indy, R. Moffat, G. C. Gordon, O. Childs, J. G. Thorp and Iady, Mr. Livingston, Iady, unree and child, Mrs J. D'Homarque, Mrs Curran, Mrs C. D. Ludlow, Masters E. Band B. N. Mitchell, Miss C. Liv. ingston, Miss F. Livingston, Miss Lansing, Mrs Stevens, A. J. Curtis, Mrs Reed, Miss Reed, Miss F. Reed, Mrs Wilder, Miss Wilder, Miss E Woche, Mrs Garraty, E. Chamberlain, W. Dudkins, D. Marshall, D. Ward, Margaret Tutamen, Mary Golden—and Mint be steerage.

Judkins, D. Marshall, D. Warf, M. E. Chamberlain, W. D. Golden—and 56 in the steerage.

From Liverpool, in ship Lady Franklin—Thos B. Whitlock, Michigan, Wm. N. Moore, New York; Miss Mary A. Condon, Limerick, Iroland.

From Liverpool, in ship Ashburton—Ed Hoffman.

From Liverpool, in ship De Witt Clinton—Robert Davis, From Turks Island, in Br brig Clarance—Mr Williams and lady.

DEFARTURES.

For Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, in the steamship Rosacke—Miss J W Grsy, Miss M F Hickey, Miss J Robert son, Mrs Margenen and son, A Roed and lady, Capi Dawson, lady and child. Dr J F White, Mrs Wm S M Cown and child, Miss M Gown, Miss E Werckmuller, R Schuyler, Mrs R Noore and son; John B Dengman, Mrs M O Pouter, Miss L Potter, Ches Potter, Robert Potter, E D Potter, Wm L Potter, Ches Potter, Robert Potter, E D Potter, Wm L Potter, Ches Marcus E Cross, Mrs Caroline Stoddard, Miss M G Smith, Jane E Gowry, Miss L M Goss, Nat Henry, Capt H Almy, Capt T R Dawson, USA; Geo W Baker, Thomas Lawler, R F Heyden—26 in the steerage.

Coroner's Inquest.

FATAL RAHROAD ACCIDING AT JRISSY CITY.—The coroner vesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of Jeremiah O'Leary, aged twenty years, a native of Ireland, who died in the hospital from injuries received by being run over by a locomotive on the railroad at Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

Jersey City Intelligence.

LOCATION OF A NATIONAL FUNDRY.—The Common Council of Jersey City, at its meeting on Tuesday evening, unanimously adopted a resolution, offered by Alderman Brower, recommending the Mayor to invite the committee appointed by the Secretary of War to select a site for a national foundry, to visit Jersey City and examine its superior advantages as the site for the foundry.

Common Conson Marine.—The Browner.—

COMMON COUNCI. MERTING.—The Board met at the Lyceum on Tuesday evening. Carberny, the watchman who, a few weeks since, arrested a citizen named Keeney, in the night, and carried him to the station house in his night clothes, was dismissed from the department therefor. The Chief Engineer sent in his report of the Fire Department. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Betts, President of the Board, for the manner in which he had presided over them, and to Mr. George Cassedy for the manner in which he had discharged his duties. Adjourned to Monday evening next, at the Clerk's office.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States ship Jamestown sailed on February 16 from Montevideo for Philadelphia. United States aloop Germantown sailed same day for Falkland Islands. The frigate Savannah and brig Bainbridge were same date at Montevideo—all well.